

# INTRODUCTION TO ROBOTICS

**By: Kyle Budgell**

# WHAT IS ROBOTICS?

Robotics is the branch of technology that deals with the design, construction, operation, and application of robots.



# ACTUATION COMPONENTS IN ROBOTICS

Stepper motors - basically a digital DC motor that can allow you to select a certain degree of movement

Piezo motors - use a piezoelectric, ceramic element to produce ultrasonic vibrations of an appropriate type in a stator structure.

Air muscles - Soft devices that are used to robots and animatronics. They contract when pressurized with gas air. More simple systems use a small air pump or compressor.

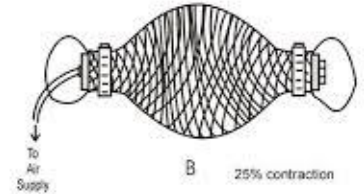
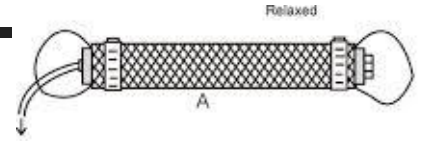
Elastic nanotubes - Basically just like skin, helps the robots feel heat and pressure like humans.

Mechanical grippers - Uses finger like levers to help the robot lift up objects.

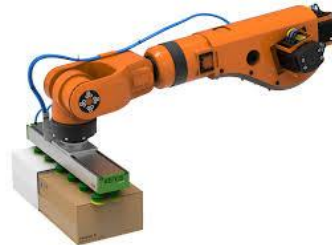
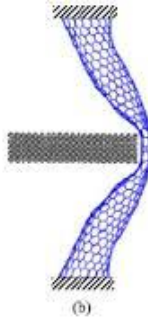
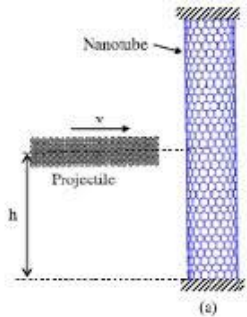
Vacuum grippers - Just like mechanical grippers, but these are ideal for picking up strange and uneven objects like glass or plastic.

Speech recognition - Helps the robot recognize certain commands that it is given through voice.

# SOME PICTURES OF COMPONENTS:



When muscle is pressurized (B), it can contract up to about 75% of it's relaxed length



## Speech Controlled Robotic Arm Edge





# HOW ARE ROBOTS CONTROLLED?



There are three main methods.

**Tethered** - The easiest way, it's basically just connecting the robot physically to wires.

**Wireless** - Infrared transmitters and receivers are used to cut the cables connecting the robot to the user.

**Autonomous** - Using a microcontroller in the robot and programming it to react to input from its sensors.

Basically, you're programming it to give it a mind of its own.

# HOW DO HUMANS INTERACT WITH / CONTROL ROBOTICS?

Proximate interaction - may take the form of a robot assistant, and may also include a physical interaction with the robot.

Social interaction - includes social, emotive, and cognitive aspects of interaction. In social interaction, the humans and robots interact as peers or companions.

Remote interaction - The robot is controlled with a remote and is separated from the human spatially or even temporarily.



# HOW ARE DYNAMICS AND KINEMATICS A PART OF ROBOTICS?

Well, robotic kinematics are essential for describing an end-effectors position, orientation as well as movement of the joints.

Dynamics is crucial for analyzing and synthesizing the dynamic behavior of a robot.



# WHERE I GOT MY INFORMATION:

Slide #2 - <https://bit.ly/3mnd4if>

Slide #3 - <https://robotiq.com/products/vacuum-grippers> ,  
<https://motioncontrolsrobotics.com/grabbing-attention-with-mechanical-grippers/> , <https://bit.ly/3isYR0U> , <https://bit.ly/35yED29> ,  
<https://bit.ly/2RnGSNo> , <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/6230890>

Slide #5 - <https://www.robotshop.com/community/tutorials/show/basics-how-do-i-control-my-robot>

Slide #6 - <https://humanrobotinteraction.org/1-introduction/>

Slide #7 - <https://bit.ly/3mjBMQH>